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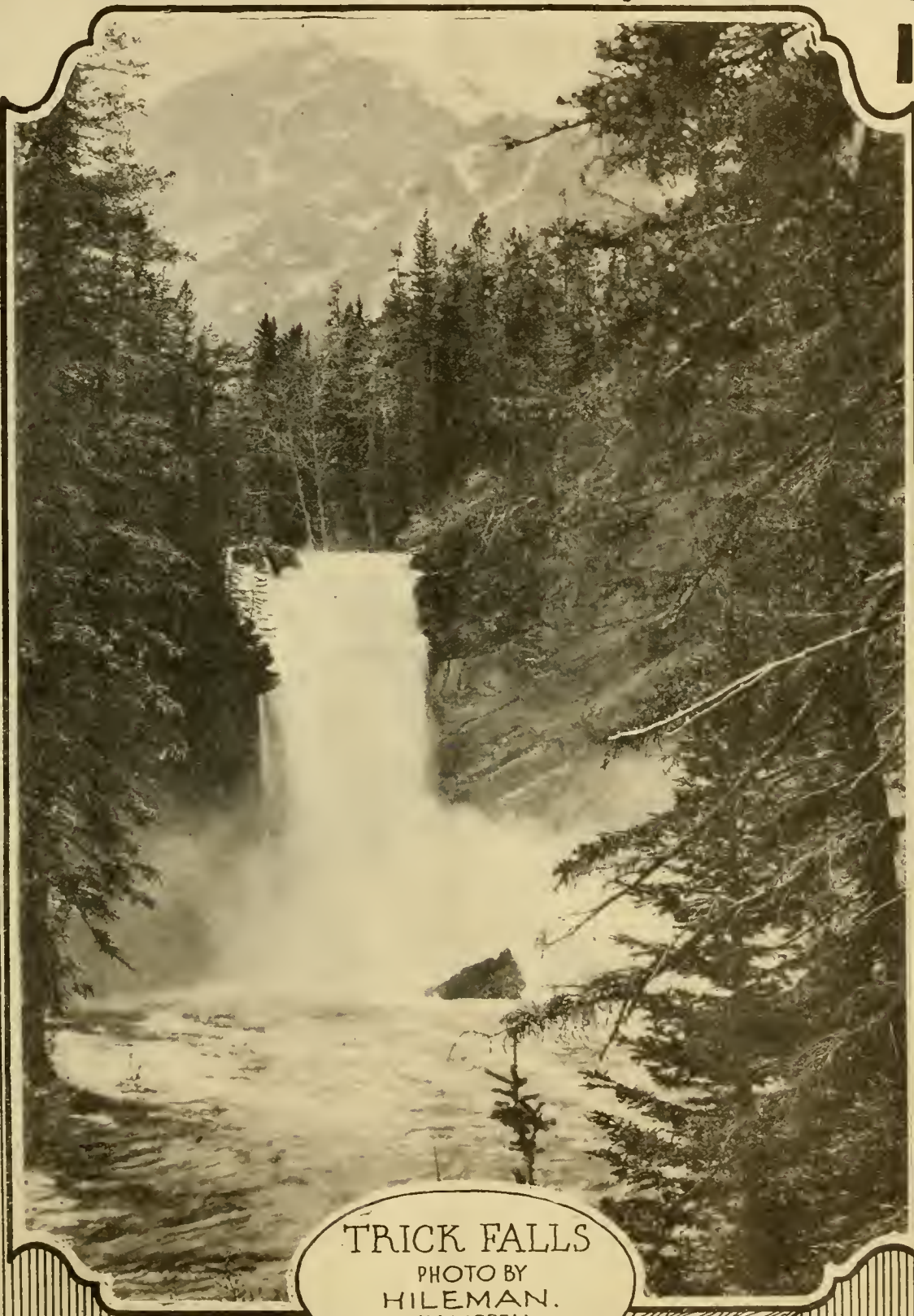

TRICK FALLS
PHOTO BY
HILEMAN.
KALISPELL

Official Publication Montana State Fish and Game Department.

My Creed

I believe in the United States of America and the good sportsmanship of its citizens.

I believe in the ability of the American citizen to swim upstream, hit fast ball pitching, break out of a half-Nelson and have a pretty good time in the bargain.

I believe that, in the long run, fair weather over-balances the bad, that all "breaks" are subject to the law of averages, that the expression "Good Old Days" is relative and that everything comes out all right in the wash.

I believe in the capacity of the American industrial leader and in the common sense of the American workingman.

I believe that Uncle Sam is still at the same old stand with a brave heart and a clear head, and I do not believe he is in any danger of losing his pants, coats, vest, or shirt.

I believe the American people will continue to own and operate automobiles, and that there is not a Chinaman's chance that conditions will arise which will make them decide it is a good idea to go back to the bicycle or buggy.

I believe the American housewife will continue to have an icebox, a washing machine, and telephone, and will never again subject herself to drudgery.

MONTANA WILD LIFE

The Official Publication of The State Fish and Game Commission

VOL. IV. HELENA, MONTANA, APRIL 1, 1932. NO. 11

Montana Puts Price on Mountain Lions

MONTANA'S State Fish and Game Commission, realizing inroads being made on big game by mountain lions and wolves, has offered a bounty of $25 each on the predatory animals. Action in the matter was taken at the last regular meeting of the commission at Helena, March 23. The award is offered to trappers and hunters other than those affiliated with the biological survey or other organization and the hides of the cougars and wolves are to be submitted to the department under such provisions as may be drawn up by State Fish and Game Warden Robert H. Hill.

Outstanding action taken by the commission at the last meeting included indorsement of the proposed federal tax of one cent a shell on shotgun ammunition, a movement calling on congress to proceed with reforestation of burned over areas within Montana, the outlining of plans for the adoption of a budget for the various divisions of the State Fish and Game Department, authorization of work at the Miles City rearing pond and the start of a survey of Montana sportsmen on the 1932 migratory waterfowl season.

Those who attended the meeting included Chairman T. N. Marlowe of Missoula, Commissioners J. L. Kelly of Anaconda, W. K. Moore of Billings, E. A. Wilson of Livingston, and W. A. Brown of Great Falls; Kenneth F. MacDonald, state superintendent of fisheries; J. F. Hendricks, superintendent of the state game farm at Warm Springs, and Floyd L. Smith, editor of MONTANA WILD LIFE.

The following resolution, calling upon congress to proceed with the reforestation of burned over lands in Montana, was introduced by Chairman Marlowe and passed unanimously on motion of Commissioner Kelly, seconded by Commissioner Moore:

"Whereas, owing to the present depression, there are many men in our state out of employment, and

"Whereas, there are in the State of Montana thousands of acres of burnt-over lands, lying within the boundaries of National Forest Reserves, caused by destructive forest fires, and

"Whereas, the reforestation of said lands is a national necessity for the purpose of perpetuating our supply of timber, the forage on said lands, and at the same time would assist greatly in our supply of wild life as well as the supply of water in our streams for fish, and

State Trap Tourney at Helena In June

MONTANA'S annual state trapshooting tournament will be staged under the auspices of the Helena Gun Club, June 17-18-19. Plans are now being perfected for the shoot at Helena and devotees of the scattergun from all parts of the state and west are expected to participate. In former years the annual state tournament has been held in July, but because of the conflicting attraction of the fishing season and vacation activities, the dates were set for June this year. When the state shoot was held at Helena three years ago, the club established the high mark for attendance in the history of trapshooting in the Treasure State. Robert H. Hill of Helena is president of the state trapshooting association and C. H. Smith of Butte is secretary. The annual state telegraphic trapshooting tournament, sponsored by The Montana Standard of Butte, and in which all gun clubs in the state have been invited to participate, is scheduled to start April 3.

"Whereas, the reforestation of said lands would, if carried on extensively, give employment to a great number of idle and deserving men, which is so greatly needed at this time, now

"Therefore Be It Resolved, by the Montana State Fish and Game Commission that for the reasons hereinabove expressed, it is the opinion of this commission that the reforestation of burnt-over lands in the western public land states is a public necessity and one demanding immediate attention, and which if done at the present time would give great and immediate relief to a vast number of unemployed; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to our representatives in congress, urging them to use their utmost influence to have the federal government inaugurate an immediate and intensified program of re-foresting burnt-over lands within our national forests and parks."

The secretary reported that no word had been received from the Butte Anglers' Club regarding the proposed closing of Wise River and action was delayed.

A petition was read from residents of Big Fork requesting the commission to open the Big Fork river in Flathead county, from the dam to the lake, during the regular open fishing season. The petition was denied because of the contention that the portion of the stream desired opened, provides a resting place for trout before going over the fishway of the dam.

A petition was presented from the Libby Rod and Gun Club asking that the Thompson lakes in Lincoln county be opened to ice fishing and the commission approved.

Superintendent MacDonald and Commissioner Brown were authorized to investigate a petition from residents of Neihart, protesting against the closing of Belt creek and recommending that the tributaries of that creek be closed.

A letter was read from Alan O'Kelly, Boy Scout of Butte, suggesting that duck shooting be prohibited at Georgetown lake and suggesting that close watch be kept for attempted destruction of trumpeter swan. The secretary was instructed to look into the matter.

The recommendations of Commissioner Brown, presented at the January meeting, were again presented by the secretary and, on motion of Commissioner Kelly they were tabled in view of activities of the commission in working out the budget system. Commissioner Brown voted "no." Four commissioners voted "yes."

The secretary presented a petition from resident sportsmen of Helena who are members of the Moose lodge, commending the commission for the publication of MONTANA WILD LIFE and urging that it be continued

The request of the Cascade chapter of the Izaak Walton League for elk, to be planted adjacent to that city, which had been referred to Commissioner Brown for investigation at the last meeting, was again discussed. Commissioner Brown asserted that he had conferred with W. A. Flood of Cascade, secretary of the Izaak Walton chapter and had advised him that sufficient funds are not available to complete the work at this time In view of the lateness of the season, no action was taken by the commission.

A letter was read from the Colorado division of the Izaak Walton League, with resolutions of that organization, recommending either an additional federal license or an ammunition sales tax, for funds for a migratory waterfowl restoration program; also regulations concerning the 1932 season on migratory waterfowl. The secretary also read a questionnaire from the magazine SPORTS AFIELD, asking the opinion of the Montana commission relative to the one-cent shell tax which has been proposed. In connection with such a program, the chairman explained that about 80 per cent of migratory birds are hatched in Canada, and that about 75 per cent of them are killed in the United States. He said Canada cannot carry the whole load of adequately

propagating migratory waterfowl, and a program of restoration has become necessary.

The program, as recommended by the American Game Association committee, is that all shotgun shells be taxed one cent, the returns from which will be distributed to the Bureau of Biological Survey, to create more nesting areas, and to the states, in accordance with the number of hunting licenses they sell. The More Game Birds in America Foundation estimated that Montana would receive about $44,000 each year for this purpose, from the tax.

Motion by Commissioner Kelly: "I move that the commission go on record as being in favor of the one-cent shotgun shell tax, and that the chairman be instructed to write our congressmen, setting forth the action of the commission and stating the reasons therefore; and that, if such a tax is levied, it be the intention of this commission to use the funds received therefrom solely for the purpose of protecting and propagating migratory waterfowl and upland game birds, in accordance with regulations which may be prescribed." Seconded by Commissioner Wilson. Carried.

A letter was read from the Dawson County Rod and Gun Club, protesting the schedule of points allowed in the Common Enemy Control Contest for gophers, crows and magpies, inasmuch as shells for magpies and crows cost so much more, and it takes longer to hunt and kill the birds than it does the gophers. The question was considered favorably by the commission; and although the rules for the 1932 contest have been made and the clubs informed, it was decided to give the question further consideration, should there be a contest in 1933.

A letter was read from Lloyd A. Bower of Manicke, asking that the commission plant fish in Thompson lakes, in Lincoln county; or that he be allowed to plant black bass in these waters if the commission does not see fit to make the plants. The matter was referred to Mr. MacDonald for investigation.

A petition was presented from Glenn A. Waychoff, asking that the commission order the Greenough Investment Company to place a fishway over their dam in Lake creek, which is the only outlet to Bull lake, in Lincoln county, as it is his belief that the lake is being depleted of fish, inasmuch as the fish can get out of the lake but not into it. In connection with this letter, communications were read from Deputy W. J. Dorrington and the Troy Rod and Gun Club, protesting the building of a fishway in Lake creek, as this would be the means of undesirable fish getting into the lake. The Troy club suggested, instead, that Lake creek be made into rearing ponds for trout.

A letter was read from the Custer Rod and Gun Club at Miles City. The commissioners of Custer county are anxious to start excavating for and working on one of the dams for the proposed pond and rearing ponds there, as they have all equipment necessary. The Custer county commissioners asked authorization from the commission for building dam No. 1, with agreement by the commission that they will pay not to exceed $600 for this work when funds are available.

Motion by Commissioner Kelly: "I move that the Custer county commissioners, of Miles City, be authorized to proceed with the work of building dam No. 1 for the proposed rearing ponds near Miles City, the department to reimburse them for this work in not to exceed $600, when the funds are available for this purpose; and that the Secretary advise them that the commission is gratified with their efforts to provide employment for a few men at this time." Seconded by Commissioner Moore. Carried.

The department joined the American Fisheries Society again for 1932, and the secretary was authorized to pay the $10 dues.

The secretary read letters from citizens at Valier, protesting against reported discontinuance of the Lake Francis hatchery. Inasmuch as the hatchery is not being discontinued ,no action was necessary.

A petition was read from residents of Monarch, Montana, and vicinity, protesting the creation of a game preserve west and sonth of Belt creek. Inasmuch as no petition for the creation of such a preserve has been received, no action was taken, and the secretary was instructed to file the petition.

The secretary asserted that the Plains Rod and Gun Club has not yet advised the commission what action is favored with reference to the open season on Rainbow, or Dog lake.

Commissioner Moore advised that Forsyth sportsmen are keenly interested in the Fox lake migratory waterfowl proposition, and are attempting to secure control of lands around the lake.

The secretary read a report of subscriptions received for MONTANA WILD LIFE from September 1 to March 22.

On motion of Commissioner Kelly, Clifford B. Toole was reinstated as special deputy game warden, his headquarters to be Browning, at a salary of $125 per month, with monthly expense allowance not to exceed $60 per month; this appointment to be effective April 1.

The chairman advised that several years ago, the department stocked Ninepipe reservoir, in Lake county, with bass, and that these fish have done very well. Last year, the commission closed this reservoir to all bass fishing, so that bass could be taken from the reservoir by the department for stocking purposes. This work will not be carried on this year, and as bass are plentiful, the following motion prevailed:

"I move that the order of the Commission heretofore made, closing Ninepipe reservoir in Lake county to bass fishing, be rescinded; and that Ninepipe reservoir be open to fishing for bass from this date to and including May 8, 1932, and for the purpose of giving the greatest amount of protection possible to migratory waterfowl and upland game birds within this area, that automobiles be excluded therefrom, and that fishing from boats be prohibited."

The necessity for a budget for the department was discussed and the following motion by Commissioner Kelly prevailed:

"I move that the secretary compile figures for 1931, and present them at the next meeting of the commission, as follows:

"Cost of operating game farm: Capital outlay, salaries, and operating expenses. Fisheries department: Capital outlay, salaries, and operating expenses. MONTANA WILD LIFE: salaries and expenses. Game department: Capital outlay, salaries, and operating expenses. Office: Salaries, supplies, postage, furniture and fixtures. Commisioners' expenses. These figures to be used in determining a satisfactory budget for the operation of the divisions of the Fish and Game department."

The chairman advised that Jones lake, in Powell county, which has been closed to fishing for some time, has been stocked with perch, and that there are now thousands of these fish in this lake. Mr. MacDonald advised that this lake will not be used longer for stocking purposes, as it is cheaper to get perch from the Miles City pond. Hence Jones lake was opened to fishing from this date to and including July 5 of this year.

Commissioner Moore reported that Lame Deer creek, in Rosebud county, is stocked with eastern brook trout, and that the closed season should be changed on this creek, to protect the fall spawners. This motion prevailed: "I move that the regular closed season be suspended on Lame Deer creek, in Rosebud county, and that it be opened to fishing from April 1 to September 15 of each year, both dates inclusive, and that the closed season be from September 16 to March 31 of each year, both dates inclusive, until further order of the commission."

It was suggested that the closed season on the Tintinger sloughs of the Missouri river, in Cascade county, be changed, inasmuch as there are many bass therein.

Motion by Commissioner Kelly: "I

Message of Sportsmen Goes on the Air

ENTHUSIASTIC leaders of the Butte Anglers' Club have taken to the air to carry their message to the homes of Montana. Through an arrangement perfected with E. B. Craney, manager of KGIR, Inc., "The Voice of Montana" at Butte, outstanding members of the Butte club have been allotted time to tell sportsmen of the west something of achievements of The State Fish and Game Department. The addresses are being well received throughout the state.

"Fish and game form one of Montana's greatest assets," writes Manager Craney, "and if we don't arrange protection for years to come, we are liable to be unable to cash in on the tourist business that is rightfully ours."

Sportsmen of the state deeply appreciate the cooperation demonstrated by KGIR, Manager Craney and members of the Butte Anglers Club.

move that the regular closed season in Tintinger sloughs of the Missouri river, in Cascade county, be suspended; the closed season in lieu thereof to be May 9 to September 30, both dates inclusive, of each year; and open season to be October 1 to May 8, both dates inclusive of each year; this order to be effective at once and in force and effect until further order of the commission." Seconded by Mr. Moore. Carried.

Mr. MacDonald advised that it will be necessary to open the Lewistown and Hamilton hatcheries within the near future, and to employ a man to study the rainbow trout run at Cliff lake. His payroll will therefore run over the $1,990 allowed him by the commission.

Motion by Commissioner Kelly: "I move that, due to the approaching spawning season and the necessity for distributing eggs, that Mr. MacDonald be permitted to increase the fisheries department payroll not to exceed $2,700 per month, including his own salary, during the spawning season; and that the payroll budget of the game department be increased $125 per month, due to the reinstatement of Deputy Game Warden Toole." Seconded by Commissioner Moore. Carried.

Commissioner Moore suggested that if the federal government finds it necessary to allow only a 30-day open season on migratory waterfowl again this year, that Montana should question sportsmen in the state to ascertain what 30 days are the most appropriate for good shooting in Montana. Mr. Hill was instructed to write sportsmen's clubs throughout the state for an expression.

Several months ago the commission made an order authorizing the purchase of a few pair of Chukar partridges for the game farm this spring, should finances allow it. The chairman explained it will be necessary to purchase these birds at once, if they are to be secured this spring. The price of the birds now is $25 per pair. Mr. Hendricks, superintendent of the game farm, explained that these are a fine bird for Montana, being hardy, prolific and easy to raise, and that he believes he will be quite successful in raising them.

Motion by Commissioner Moore: "I move that we buy four pair of Chukar partridges for the state game farm, and that the chairman make arrangements for their delivery at once." Seconded by Commissioner Wilson. Carried.

Motion by Commissioner Moore: "I move that we place a bounty of $25 on each mountain lion and wolf killed, under such regulations as the state game warden may prescribe, until further order of the commission." Seconded by Commissioner Kelly. Carried.

The chairman read a letter from A. C. Baumgartner of Great Falls. It was Mr. Baumgartner's contention that a license dealer can sell more Sportsmen's Licenses if he is able to explain just where the additional $2 spent for a Sportman's License will be used by the department. A similar letter was received from O. J. Christensen, of the Anaconda Anglers' Club.

Motion by Commissioner Moore: "I move that the chairman answer these inquiries, and state that we have discussed the matter, and feel that it is a good thing to build up the fund with the $2 surplus from Sportsman's Licenses sold, for screening irrigation ditches and increasing game birds in the state." Seconded by Commissioner Kelly. Carried.

The secretary advised that several insurance policies on department owned automobiles and trucks will soon be due, and asked the opinion of the commission as to what insurance should be secured The secretary was requested to secure rates from different insurance companies on fleet insurance policies, covering all department owned cars and trucks. The cars are to be covered for fire, theft, and liability.

Regulations suggested by M. M. Atwater, beaver farmer of Basin, for a change in fur farming regulation promulgated by the commission, and suggested changes in legislation concerning beaver in the state, were again presented and action was delayed until the next meeting of the commission.

The secretary reported thoroughly the requisitions made by the fisheries and game divisions since the last meeting of the commission, and they were approved.

The chairman advised that in order to start work at the Miles City proposed rearing pond it will be necessary to start condemnation proceedings for a plot of ground there. He submitted a complaint and the following order was made:

Motion by Commissioner Moore: "I offer the following resolution and move its adoption:

"Whereas, request has been made of the Montana State Fish and Game Commission by certain residents of the State of Montana, residing in Custer county, Montana, that said commission construct, create and establish at a point near Miles City, Montana, certain rearing or nursery ponds for the purpose of propagating and rearing game fish suitable for the State of Montana, and

"Whereas, the said Montana Fish and Game Commission has caused an official investigation to be made of the land and premises necessary for the construction of said rearing and nursery ponds, and

"Whereas, it is the opinion of said commission, after said investigation, that the lands and premises so selected are suitable, appropriate and necessary for said purposes, and that said purpose is a necessary, useful, beneficial and public one, benefitting a great number of people of said section of the state, and

"Whereas, the said Montana State Fish and Game Commission, through its agents and representatives, has attempted to acquire the lands and premises necessary for said purpose, and has been unable to secure the necessary easement and right to use the following described portion of said lands and premises, necessary for said purposes:

"Beginning at a point which is the intersection of the center line of the old channel of Tongue river, forming the east boundary of the Fort Keogh Military Reservation, with the north line of Section 3, Township 7 North of Range 47 East, M.P.M., said point established by government survey and marked by an iron pipe 3 feet long, 1 inch in diameter, 28 inches in the ground, for closing corner of Sections 3 and 34, with a brass cap duly marked and is S. 89 degrees, 55 minutes W., 619.74 feet from the north ¼ corner of said Section 3; thence S. 13 degrees 20 minutes E., 324.1 feet; thence S. 53 degrees 39 minutes W., 1550.3 feet; thence S. 10 degrees 15 minutes W., 62 feet; thence S. 88 degrees 58 minutes E., 505.0 feet; thence N. 39 degrees 23 minutes E., 126 feet; thence N. 56 degrees 35 minutes E., 232.9 feet; thence N. 41 degrees 35 minutes E., 287.9 feet; thence N. 33 degrees 53 minutes E., 234.0 feet; thence N. 37 degrees 49 minutes E., 305.7 feet; thence N. 10 degrees 28 minutes E., 231.4 feet; thence N. 10 degrees 08 minutes W., 172.9 feet; thence N. 33 degrees 03 minutes W., 37.6 feet; thence along the north line of said Section 3, S. 89 degrees 55 minutes W., 98.5 feet to the point of beginning. Said tract being a portion of lot 3 of said section 3 and is adjacent to the westerly boundary of said lot 3. Also all the portions of Blocks 46, 47 and 48 of Highland Park Addition to the City of Miles City, Montana, exclusive of streets, avenues and alleys, lying within the following described boundary, to-wit: Beginning at the same point of beginning described above, thence N. 89 degrees 55 minutes E., 98.5 feet; thence N. 33 degrees 03 minutes W., 90.7 feet; thence N. 45 degrees 48 minutes W. 180.2 feet; thence N. 71 degrees 19 minutes W., 313.7 feet; thence S. 85 degrees 41 minutes W., 283.7 feet; thence south 121.8 feet; thence S. 81 degrees 02 minutes E., 654.7 feet; thence S. 13 degrees 20 minutes E., 59.1 feet to the point of be-

(Please turn to Page 15)

Peg-Legged Coyotes Fall Into Traps

FOXY old coyotes, scarred in battles and with feet nipped off by steel jaws of traps from which they have escaped, are falling before attacks of experienced trappers, according to the report of R. E. Bateman, leader of predatory animal control in Montana. These wise old denizens of the prairies, which for years have outwitted hunters and trappers have become known as the killers of the Senor Yip Yap clan. L. G. Mason of Lavina reports killing a veteran coyote limping on two legs. Two feet on the same side had been left in a trap years before but the prowler was able to navigate at a good rate of speed. Roy Catron, working on the Chapple sheep range near Belfry, reports taking four coyotes, all of which were three-legged. Nineteen trappers working during February reported a total catch of 125 coyotes, three bobcats and two mountain lions. Cooperating agencies report taking 133 coyotes and a bobcat.

Dude Ranchers Bring Dollars to Montana

By A. H. Croonquist, Executive Secretary of the Dude Ranchers' Association

A. H. Croonquist

IN the common effort which residents of Montana and Wyoming are making to develop natural resources and exploit and expand their opportunities, members of the Dude Ranchers' Association form a powerful influence. The active membership of this association is made up of 100 active ranchers, some 400 associate members are merchants and individuals who contribute to the association to help put over the program, and about 20 honorary members who are men of influence in public life. They are the ambassadors of good-will through whom Montana and Wyoming, in fact the entire west, are winning the attention and interest of responsible people of influence who reside in the east, south, and on the Pacific coast.

Montana and Wyoming should not consider a limitation to the good things which the new dude ranch industry brings. It is not enough that the 10,000 visitors to the member ranches spend a million and a half dollars for food, accommodations and services, and leave another $165,000 a year with merchants in these two states. The greater benefit lies in the fact that thousands of the most influential people in America each year are learning to love beauties of the west, to understand the aspirations of western people and appreciate opportunities which this region offers for investment and development. The two states list among their most important taxpayers 214 men and women who first came west as dudes. The estimated value of their holdings is now $4,353,430.

Some of these men now own the biggest ranches and finest herds in the west. Some brought in hundreds of purebred animals and have helped materially to bring up the general standard of all flocks and herds. These people learned to love the west, to desire to own part of it and participate in its up-building.

Our agriculture, mining, silviculture and other resources abound in opportunities which interested persons with capital can develop, but to gain their interest we must first gain their friendship. Contact with the dude ranchers is one of the first frontiers to be crossed.

Dude ranching has just begun to show its full potentialities. It began by offering a taste of the rough, rugged west. It offered scenery, then began adding comforts for sturdy vacationists. Eighty active members of our association own or control 555,700 acres, which with their buildings, equipment and stock, has an approximate value of $6,142,000. In addition to dudes, these ranchers are in the hay and livestock business. Some of them are pushing into mental and physical education like the splendid school at the Valley Ranch in Wyoming. Others are developing physical culture. All ranchers are looking to all-year activities or at least an extension, early and late, that will embrace months of early spring and late fall. In these two states noted for their big game hunting, considerable business is being developed from spring bear hunting and the fall big game season. The prospective development of winter sports, and a movement now being launched to open Yellowstone park to winter travel are factors that may bring added future success.

Fish propagation and distribution is not alone the problem of our State Fish and Game Commissions, the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, the sportsmen's organizations, the forest service, and the Dude Ranchers, but a problem of every citizen and taxpayer in these western states. Good trout fishing is one of our best mediums to get people to the west, to stay a while when they come and to continue to come back to us year after year for vacations.

Our association feels that the great wilderness and isolated areas of the west should be set aside for the conservation and propagation of fish, game and recreational use, and we endorse the action of the United States Forest Service in creating and setting aside these primitive regions on the national forests. We would go farther in asking the state land departments to set aside large tracts under their control for utilization in the development of a broad fish and game and recreational program.

As sure as the angler follows the fish and the hunter stalks the game, if we tell the world that the west has fish and game and these great open spaces, the world will be our guest and will pay its good money to help us participate in and replenish our sports and develop our natural resources.

Miner Foundation

HUNDREDS of interested visitors go to the famous Jack Miner Bird Refuge near Kingsville, Ontario, every year. March and the first half of April are especially busy, because then several thousand Canada geese assemble there daily to feed prior to their trek to their breeding grounds in the far north. Last year Mr. Miner and his sons tagged more than 2,000 of these geese, and these bands, with those attached in former years, are furnishing valuable information. To assure the operation of this famous refuge after he passes over the long, long trail, Mr. Miner has now decided to accept funds for a permanent foundation. Friends in Canada and the United States have volunteered their assistance, and it is hoped the plan will succeed.

Counting Ducks

A NEW method of taking a census of the waterfowl in a given concentration area was recently tried on the Potomac river near Washington by the United States Biological Survey in cooperation with the Army Air Corps at Bolling Field. The experiment was under the direction of Dr. Frederick C. Lincoln, a trained waterfowl observer of the Survey. The plane, piloted by Lieut. David W. Goodrich, cruised down the river until a flock of ducks large enough for the purpose of the experiment was sighted, then Staff Sergeant Andrew E. Matos operated a battery of special cameras.

For an hour or more the plane circled over the birds at altitudes varying from 1,500 to 300 feet, while the cameras recorded the positions and numbers of the birds, mostly canvasbacks and black ducks, as they were feeding on a bed of wild celery.

The photographs were later matched together, making one complete photograph of all the ducks in the flock. The biological survey states there are less than half as many ducks in this region of concentration as there were last year.

Pheasant, Age 19, Is Good Dodger

A COCK PHEASANT of South Dakota has lived to see at least 19 generations of grandchildren, apparently without getting a scratch from the shots of hunters. This pheasant patriarch of South Dakota, famous among sportsmen for its dense pheasant population, recently sought shelter from a snowstorm in Watertown, and was found in a shed. A leg band revealed it to be one of the 200 pheasants brought from New York state and liberated in South Dakota 19 years ago. An examination showed no wounds. The bird was later released in a pheasant refuge maintained at Watertown by Frank Bramble, sportsman.

Sportsmen's Licenses Out Under New Plan

By Floyd L. Smith.

ONTANA'S State Fish and Game Department, which attained additional national acclaim through the adoption of the plan of issuing the $5 Sportsmen's License to residents, has worked out an auxiliary plan of merit on which the sale of these documents of honor in 1932 will be based. Montana was the first state in the Union to adopt the Sportsmen's License system, by which the enthusiastic friend of fish and game is enabled to cover all resident hunting and fishing licenses in the $5 purchase and in the same payment include a voluntary contribution of $2 in addition to the original $3 cost, for the propagation and protection of wild life.

Under the new plan adopted by the State Commission at the March meeting at Helena, the $2 contribution of each purchaser of a Sportsman's License, will be set aside in a separate fund. Of each $2 contribution, $1 will be reserved to the fund for the purchase and installation of fish screens in irrigation ditches and $1 will be set aside to be devoted to increasing the supply of game birds in the state.

Millions of game fish are lost annually in the toll taken by irrigation ditches. Trout enter the ditches from streams and when the water recedes, the fish are left stranded and die. These millions of fish, if saved by screens placed in ditches where they leave the streams, would mean more and better angling for thousands of residents and visitors.

In like manner, sportsmen are keenly interested in fostering the movement to provide better game bird shooting. Modern miracles have been accomplished at the state game farm at Warm Springs, yet greater things are in store with more adequate funds provided. Constant experiments are being made with varieties of game birds best acclimated to Montana shooting conditions and the output of Chinese pheasants, California quail, Hungarian partridges and other game birds will be greatly increased in 1932. Similar steps are being taken to provide better nesting and protective conditions for migratory waterfowl. Federal authorities are aiding in this endeavor. The Bureau of Fisheries is likewise cooperating in studying the most desired construction for fish screens.

When a Montana sportsman purchases a Sportsmen's License this year, he will do so with the realization that he is not only paying $2 for the regulation fishing and bird license, and $1 for the big game license, but is making a direct contribution of $2 for the maintenance of better fishing and better bird shooting within the state.

The resident of Montana who realizes the worth of wild life and its commercial as well as aesthetic value, will purchase his Sportsmen's License early so that funds may be made available to carry on the work for which the contribution is intended.

The Oregon Game Commission, which is now engaged in the expenditure of about $50,000 in an educational and advertising program, is making an appeal to every resident of the state to invest in a hunting and fishing license, whether or not he ever participates in outdoor sport. The appeal is made on the fact that fish and game bring thousands of dollars of outside money into the state every year from the tourist trade, that wild life is a state asset valued in the millions and that every resident who has the welfare of the state at heart owes it to the commonwealth of which he is a part, to make this small investment in order that it may be maintained to enhance property valuations along every line. "Buy Your License Early" is the slogan, it being explained that early purchasing of licenses enables the department to function more perfectly.

Montana may well follow the example set by Oregon where elaborate posters, depicting hunting and fishing are displayed throughout the state, carrying the message of conservation and emphasizing the necessity for complete cooperation between sportsmen and the department.

Despite economic conditions, adverse circumstances and industrial unrest prevailing throughout the land, Montana's plan of issuing Resident Sportsmen's Licenses at $5 each to exponents of protection and propagation of fish and game, was welcomed by 2,034 sportsmen in 1931. These figures are complete for returns received by the State Fish and Game Department to March 20.

The Sportsmen's License plan was adopted by the legislative session of 1931. It has been hailed as a precedent in the nation and the operation of the system has been watched by fish and game officials.

Lewis and Clark county leads the state in Sportsmen's Licenses purchased in 1931, a total of 233 having been bought by sportsmen residing in the county where the state capital is located. Missoula county is second with 202, Cascade county is third with 194 and Silver Bow is fourth with 160. Every county in the state is represented with the exception of McCone.

The following list of holders of 1931 Sportsmen's Licenses has been compiled from stubs returned by license dealers and the figures show the documents sold according to the residence of the purchaser:

Beaverhead	69
Big Horn	27
Blaine	12
Broadwater	10
Carbon	14
Carbon	14
Carter	1
Cascade	194
Chouteau	11
Custer	19
Daniels	3
Dawson	19
Deer Lodge	84
Fallon	3
Fergus	27
Flathead	71
Gallatin	80
Garfield	2
Glacier	44
Golden Valley	3
Granite	12
Hill	52
Jefferson	13
Judith Basin	7
Lake	34
Lewis and Clark	233
Liberty	4
Lincoln	75
Madison	31
McCone	....
Meagher	5
Mineral	19
Missoula	202
Musselshell	3
Park	107
Petroleum	5
Phillips	7
Pondera	32
Powder River	1
Powell	23
Prairie	4
Ravalli	16
Richland	5
Roosevelt	13
Rosebud	12
Sanders	17
Sheridan	11
Silver Bow	160
Stillwater	16
Sweet Grass	28
Teton	18
Toole	73
Treasure	2
Valley	15
Wheatland	36
Wibaux	3
Yellowstone	44
Total	2,032

—Two license stubs unidentified.

SANCTUARY LURES BIRDS

Since the establishment of the Roosevelt Bird Sanctuary, in 1924, more than 130 species of birds have taken shelter at the spot marking the last retiring place of Theodore Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, according to the National Association of Audubon Societies, which owns and administers the sanctuary. The sanctuary is a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt who, when President, was instrumental in establishing 51 federal bird reserves.

Montana Fish and Game Commission

W. A. BROWN, Great Falls..*Commissioner*
JOS. L. KELLY, Anaconda....*Commissioner*
W. K. MOORE, Billings....*Commissioner*
E.A.WILSON, Livingston..*Commissioner*

T. N. MARLOWE, Missoula, *Chairman*
R. H. HILL, Helena, *State Fish and Game Warden, Secretary*

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BOUNTY OF $25 ON MOUNTAIN LIONS

MONTANA'S State Fish and Game Department has made possible the payment of a bounty of $25 on every mountain lion and wolf killed within the boundaries of the state after April 1, 1932, until further order of the commission. During heavy snows of the last winter many deer and elk have fallen victims of these predatory animals and, in an effort to aid in ridding the country of them, the bounty has been offered by the department. At the last meeting of the commission the formulating of regulations to govern payment of bounty were left to Robert H. Hill, state game and fish warden. The following regulations have been announced by Warden Hill:

"Any person, other than a paid state or federal trapper, who, after April 1, 1932, kills or captures a mountain lion or wolf within the State of Montana, may, after skinning and drying the hide from the animal, send the skin to the State Fish and Game Warden at Helena within 30 days after killing or taking the animal, by express or parcel post, charges to be paid both to and from the point of shipment by sender, together with an affidavit, signed and sworn to before a notary public or some one authorized to administer an oath, setting forth: (1) Kind of animal; (2) Sex of animal; (3) Date the animal was killed; (4) County and locality where the animal was killed, and (5) that the skin was taken from a mountain lion or wolf killed or captured within the State of Montana.

"The State Fish and Game Warden, when the hide has been received, shall so mark it that there is no likelihood of the hide being presented for second payment of bounty, and after so marking it shall return the hide to the owner, together with a state claim blank, so that the party who killed the animal can make claim on the Fish and Game Department for the $25 bounty, as authorized by the State Fish and Game Commission at a regular meeting, March 23, 1932."

"What is happening to our birds?" asks an exchange. Don't know what's happening to your birds, brother, but nothing is happening to our bird. A cat happened to it some weeks ago.

ANGLERS URGED TO AID SEARCH FOR LINDY BABY

BELIEVING that kidnapers of the Lindbergh baby probably have sought one of two extremes as the best hiding place—either a large city or a secluded haunt away from civilization—the American Game Association is broadcasting an appeal to sportsmen of the country to assist in searching isolated districts. "The vast area of outlying territory, most remote from eyes of the law and least in touch with daily happenings, is a possible hide-out for the kidnapers. No possibility, however, slight, should be neglected at this time," the association's appeal states.

WAR DECLARED ON PREDATORY ANIMALS

MONTANA'S State Fish and Game Department, working in conjunction with organizations of sportsmen throughout the state, has declared war on predatory birds and animals. The $500 prize contest for clubs of sportsmen is again under way for 1932. Details and rules of the contest may be secured by addressing a communication to Robert H. Hill, state fish and game warden. Clubs should file their entry at once, line up their membership and clean up the countryside. The 1931 contest was won by the Izaak Walton League chapter at Plentywood, this club causing the destruction of more than half a million ground squirrels and gophers alone.

R. O. Burtch of Libby has addressed the following communication to MONTANA WILD LIFE:

"We have been receiving the official publication of the Montana department regularly and are keenly interested in the work being done. I was especially interested in the article in the last edition regarding predatory animals and birds. I have a small muskrat farm of 80 acres enclosed and the work is just getting under way. Last year during the summer and fall I caught several hundred hawks, owls and other predators. We also killed about 100 snapping turtles which eat young muskrats, so our lake is in better condition for a good muskrat crop in 1932. I caught as many as seven hawks and owls in one day and did not hear an owl all winter. I intend putting out more traps this spring and am interested in the drive being conducted by the state department.

"MONTANA WILD LIFE is the most interesting magazine which reaches me and I read every edition from cover to cover. We will be glad to do everything possible to encourage its growth."

Such as thy words are, such will thy affections be esteemed; and such will thy deeds be as thy affections; and such thy life as thy deeds —Socrates.

BUILD MORE BIRD HOUSES IN 1932

ORGANIZATIONS of sportsmen throughout the state are holding their annual meetings preparatory to mapping out constructive lines of endeavor for 1932. While primarily the objectives of sportsmens' clubs are preservation and propagation of fish and game, there are kindred subjects which may well be considered. Education looms above all. Education along proper lines means decreased costs of law enforcement, a more refreshing atmosphere, a clarified understanding of the rights and privileges of fellow-men and perpetuation of wild life resources. Fundamentals of the ethics of the sportsman, when instilled in the minds of youth, form a firm foundation. Hence, with spring approaching, it will be well for clubs of Montana to consider such projects as will interest plastic minds. Among these may be mentioned the campaign to build more bird houses, the war against common enemies among predatory birds and animals which is sponsored by the State Fish and Game Department, wild life study in educational institutions, stimulation of interest in bird clubs, closer cooperation with farmers who own the land where wild life thrives, activities looking toward preserving brush covers and preventing burning of natural homes of furred and feathered friends. Bird life has an economic as well as aesthetic value. The soil tiller derives untold benefits from the presence of these destroyers of insects which prey on his crops. The sportsman in like manner reaps the reward.

Woe to the man that first did teach the cursed steel to bite in his own flesh, and make way to the living spirit.—Spenser.

SPORTSMEN DISAGREE ON FRENCH SYSTEM

IN the March number of Outdoor Life, O. L. Hall, an American writing from Paris, France, condemns conservation in America and praises France for her system in maintaining her wild game. Mr. Hall states in part as follows:

"As for Europe: It has not done what it should have done, but it has not always done so badly as you would seem to think. I have seen as many wild deer in a day in populous Bavaria as in the wilds of Wisconsin. I have "raised" as many partridges by the roadside in France in a day as in the woods of Michigan. Do you know that I can have tonight, in almost any restaurant in France, a partridge, a pheasant, a brace of quail, or a hare? Do you know that these Latins, from the channel to the Mediterranean, eat numerously, yet preserve in plenty, woodcock and the mallard? Do you know that trout, cooked incomparably, in every fashion, are to be had at moderate price throughout the continent? Do you know that the wild boar, object of the chase for centuries, is still to be killed within an hour or so of Paris and is to be purchased in many restaurants? Do you know that the meat of the deer is a widespread article of food in Europe? Do you know how much more greatly the "incorruptible sea," as Conrad called it, goes toward feeding France than it does America? Do you know that in Budapest that matchless fish, the fogas, fresh from the Balaton sea, still delights the epicure? Of course you know these things."

Following Mr. Hall's article, in the same magazine, C. S. Clark, also an American, states: There is not much wild hunting in France. The truth about the matter is there is no wild hunting in France. The game belongs to the landowner and is killed and marketed in the same manner as the game is killed in England. All game is on large private estates, and is shot by the landowner and his friends. The poor or "one-gallus man" does not get to hunt in England or France, his dollar license or permit fee would avail him nothing in these countries. In America he is on equal footing with the millionaire, his privileges the same, his bag can be as heavy and his family enjoy the cottontail or bobwhite without the necessity of being the owner of several thousand acres of land. A distinction with a difference.

The state flower of five states is the goldenrod. (Atchew!).

AIRPLANES AID IN COUNTING MONTANA ELK

MODERN methods of fish and game management are being demonstrated to sportsmen of Montana. Butte sportsmen have recently inaugurated a series of radio addresses, carrying the message of Montana's fish and game attractions into the homes of thousands of radio fans within reach of KGIR, "The Voice of Montana." During recent heavy snowstorms, airplanes have been utilized across the Idaho boundary to drop "hay bombs" to starving deer herds marooned in the mountains. The use of the airplane in making a study of conditions and in the completion of a censns of Montana elk, is next in line.

Montana's elk herds are recognized as leaders in the nation. The great herd including more than 11,000 in the northern Yellowstone area and the Sun River herd of about 4,000 are now being checked with the use of airplanes. Bob Johnson, Missonla pilot, recently carried George Baggley, chief ranger of Yellowstone National Park and news reel cameramen over the area populated by the northern Yellowstone herd. W. M. (Bill) Rnsh, in charge of elk study, will soon accompany Howard Flint of Missoula, inspector of national forests, and R. E. (Red) Morrison, Helena pilot, over the Sun River area. They will make a census of the herd, taking pictnres and studying conditions.

In former years the census of elk and other game animals on forests has been made up by rangers. Long snowshoe hikes have been necessary. Much time has been lost. The airplane system is expected to expedite matters and make the count more accurate.

Study of the elk situation in Montana, under leadership of Bill Rush, is made possible by the cooperative agreement of the State Fish and Game Department, the forest service and the national parks service.

INNOCENT, BUT—

THAT innocent bit of pine tipped with red, an accomplishment of civilization, known to us as a match, has revolutionized firebuilding. In spite of its seeming innocence and its ability to serve man, it may well be compared to a person who is easily angered. A match is lightheaded, and when struck flares up in great heat. It has a head but never thinks, which is as it should be. The match is a servant of man, and does its duty not from a sense of love or respect for its creator, but from a sense of mechanical and chemical helplessness which it endures unflinchingly. A more obedient servant is not to be found. On the other hand, a match has to be watched. The thinkink sportsman is careful to see that flaming matches are not allowed to go out alone. When you are afield, respect property rights, consider your fellow sportsman, and the future game supply, by being sure that the matches you use are "out" before they are cast aside. You will never miss the time it takes.

Society is a more level surface than we imagine. Wise men or absolute fools are hard to be met with; and there are few giants or dwarfs.—Hazlitt.

EVERY RESIDENT SHOULD BUY A LICENSE

MONTANA'S fish and game is a valuable state asset. It means more than fishing, hunting, the thrill of the sport and recreational benefits. It brings thousands of dollars rolling into Montana on rubber tires every year. These thousands of dollars from eastern states are distributed among merchants, hotel operators, gasoline and oil dealers, and in other lines of commercial endeavor. Eliminate the attraction of fish and game and the lure of the vacationist from sister states is snapped. Hence every resident of Montana interested in the welfare of the state should likewise be vitally interested in the maintenance of the supply of wild life. For that one big reason every man and woman in the state should purchase a hunting and fishing license, whether it is ever used or not. It means investing just that much to secure financial returns in increased business and enhanced property valuations.

Guilt upon the conscience, like rust upon iron, both defiles and consumes it, gnawing and creeping into it, as that does which at last eats out the very heart and substance of the metal.—South.

BUY YOUR SPORTSMAN'S LICENSE EARLY

EVERY Montana resident who invests $5 in a Sportsman's License in 1932 will place $2 of that sum in a fund set aside by the State Fish and Game Department, established for the purpose of installing fish screens in irrigation ditches to save game fish and enlarging the supply of game birds within the Treasure State. Of the $2, one half will be set aside for fish screens and the other half for game birds. It is a definite goal. When a sportsman makes the investment, he knows where his added contribution is going. He understands that he is doing something definite, something constructive for the maintenance of a state asset of rare value. This plan was made possible at the last meeting of the State Fish and Game Commission. To enable the plan to function properly residents should purchase their Sportsmen's Licenses just as soon as they are distributed to dealers within the next few weeks. Reports of progress will appear in later editions of MONTANA WILD LIFE and newspapers of the state.

Annual meetings of clubs of Montana sportsmen are the proper gatherings at which to make formal decision to enter the common enemy control contest staged against predatory birds and animals for cash prizes offered by the State Fish and Game Department. Communicate with the State Game Warden at once for details

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SHELL TAX BILL GIVEN CONGRESS

A BILL calling for a cent-a-shell tax on shotgun ammunition, was presented to the House of Representatives on March 17 by Congressman J. W. McCormack of Massachusetts, as a measure for collecting funds for restoration of waterfowl and other game. Designated as bill 10604, it was referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means for consideration.

Duck Jury Favors Tax on Ammunition

THE waterfowl jury has spoken. Its verdict is that a tax on ammunition with an equitable division with the states, is "the most feasible means of financing" a big restoration program. This Special Ways and Means committee, appointed at the request of the Eighteenth American Game Conference, was carefully chosen. It is a representative group, and its decision was reached after a survey of all plans submitted and the possibilities of securing their enactment.

Montana sportsmen are well acquainted with at least one of the members of the committee selected by the American Game Association. David H. Madsen of Utah, recently elected chairman of the Nineteenth American Game Conference, formerly game commissioner of Utah and the father of the Bear River Marsh duck breeding grounds plan, is now director of wild life resources at national parks. The other was William C. Adams, chairman of the last game conference, director of the Division of Game and Fish of the New York Conservation Department, formerly in charge of game and fish work in Massachusetts for many years.

Madsen and Adams have been prominently identified with national game activities for a long time, both of them having served on a somewhat similar committee in 1925.

The two members selected by the More Game Birds Foundation were Major A. Willis Robertson, the energetic chairman of the Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries during the past six or more years, and Colonel Lewis B. Ballantyne of New Jersey, a member of the Fish and Game Committee of the State Assembly.

These four selected Brooke Anderson of Chicago, a member of the Migratory Bird Advisory Board from its beginning, as the fifth member and chairman. Mr. Anderson was formerly president of the Campfire Club of Chicago and later vice-president of the parent chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America.

The committee weighed all arguments of the proponents of the federal hunting license and the ammunition tax plans, as well as other suggestions laid before it. It sought advice from state game officials, leaders in congress, sportsmen's organizations, manufacturers of ammunition, and from publishers of sportsmen's magazines.

The state officials, formerly strongly in favor of the hunting license plan, were undoubtedly influenced by the prospect of more money for important game work within the states and voted for the tax plan by a considerable majority.

But apparently the deciding factor was what the committee learned in interviews with congressional leaders, a large majority of whom advised that while it is doubtful whether this session of congress will pass any legislation of the sort suggested the ammunition tax plan would now have considerably the better chance.

They stated that a bond issue to make funds available immediately would be a fine thing but the chances for adoption of that method are very remote at this time.

The committee was informed that sentiment had changed decidedly since congress convened, not because of anything the proponents of either plan had done, but because of the switch in leadership and the determination to adopt new methods of raising revenue to defray the federal deficit. They also informed the committee that direct head taxes would meet with determined opposition, while indirect (sales) taxes would not be so bitterly opposed. In the final analysis the committee apparently decided that it would have to recommend a plan which could be passed in congress rather than what might be considered a popular method of collecting the revenue needed.

The dissatisfaction with the waterfowl season last fall caused many duck hunters who blame the federal government for their ills to oppose any plan that had more federal control in the background.

The committee has decided unanimously in favor of the cent-a-shell tax on shotgun ammunition to finance the program adopted by the American Game Conference. It estimates the income will be "upwards of $7,000,000 annually."

The committee's recommendations as outlined in the preliminary draft, are that not more than five per cent of the money so collected is to be used for additional federal administration, research and enforcement; 55 per cent of the balance to be allotted to the state game departments, based on the number of hunting licenses issued in each state, such departments to refund to individuals and trap-shooting clubs the tax paid on shells used by them at the traps, and the remainder of the 55 per cent is to be used solely to increase game in the states.

The remaining 45 per cent is to be expended by the federal government to increase waterfowl through acquisition or control of breeding, refuge and concentration areas in the United States and Canada, and the proper management of such areas.

The committee believes that such a tax on ammunition will provide the required funds for the execution of a comprehensive waterfowl program and at the same time furnish state game departments with approximately $4,000,000 additional revenue annually for the increase of game.

Those assembled at the game conference, which decided this would be the best way to arrive at a fair decision, agreed to abide by the committee's reservations. The committee is urging all individuals and organizations to aid in the enactment of the plan it recommends.

The senate committee on wild life has been studying matters for the last two years and is gradually rounding out a program of action. To get a basis for action, the committee has issued an invitation to conservation officials and organization leaders from all parts of the country to appear at a series of waterfowl hearings in Washington on April 4, 5 and 6.

In the meantime the ammunition tax plan recommended by the Ways and Means committee will no doubt have been introduced.

The senate committee's invitation presages a searching inquiry and it will in all likelihood formulate a definite plan of action after the hearings.

A press release from the Department of Agriculture indicates that the federal authorities are anxious to provide a longer waterfowl season next fall, if breeding conditions are at all favorable.

Various states have been compelled to curtail conservation activities for the current year, and indications are federal activities will be considerably reduced for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

What's your Opinion of the Shell Tax?

MONTANA sportsmen are keenly interested in the proposed tax of a cent a shell on shotgun ammunition, as recommended by the committee of the American Game Association in the report to the congressional wild life committee. The proposed plan means the return to the states of important funds collected from scattergun weilders. It likewise makes possible the creation of a federal fund for acquisition and management of migratory waterfowl sanctuaries. MONTANA WILD LIFE requests constructive comment on the proposal. Sportsmen who will be effected by the levying of the tax are urged to address communications to the editor, setting forth approval or disapproval and specifying concrete reasons. A digest of these communications will be published in the May edition.

NEXT

A customer sat down to a table in a smart restaurant and tied his napkin around his neck. The manager, scandalized, called a boy and said to him: "Try to make him understand, as tactfully as possible, that that's not done."

Boy (seriously to customer): "Shave or haircut, sir?"

Artificial Feeding of Big Game Animals

By W. M. Rush, in Charge of Elk Study, Yellowstone National Park

Bill Rush

LACK of sufficient natural winter range for game animals has resulted in the practice of artificial feeding in many localities. Many times it is necessary to feed hay to prevent the actual starvation of large numbers of game animals when their natural forage supply becomes exhausted, but experience has shown that such feeding should not be resorted to except in unusual emergencies. The writer has already shown to the readers of MONTANA WILD LIFE the effects of feeding hay containing foxtail grass to game animals, in the issue of December, 1930, and the deleterious effect of concentration of game animals upon small areas, in the issue of February, 1931.

Experience has shown that wild animals readily become "paupers" when fed. A good example is the deer and elk of Yellowstone park. For the past few years elk have been fed outside the park near Gardiner, Montana, during the severe part of the winter and the relatively small number of elk fed are in noticeably poorer physical condition than the others who depend on natural forage for their food.

A small herd of deer which is well fed each winter at Mammoth is always in much poorer condition when spring comes than the deer that rustle.

Just why this should be so is not easily explained but is a condition that has been observed the last four winters.

Feeding causes the animals to become accustomed to the presence of man; they become more or less domesticated, and are easy prey for the hunters.

Feeding attracts the animals from their summer range to the feeding grounds. For instance, in 1910, elk were on the feeding grounds near Gardiner on Oct. 11, and in 1931 as early as September 28. Fortunately in 1931 this area had been placed in a state game preserve and few elk were killed.

Under the present practices of feeding, when the hay is thrown upon the ground, the bulls and stronger cows get the most food, the calves and weaker cows being crowded away. Wild animals are always unfair to the weaker ones of their kind and this trait is very apparent on the feeding grounds.

Ample winter range should be provided for all the game herds. Where this is not possible or during an unusually severe winter artificial feeding must be resorted to. Deer are very fond of alfalfa and clover and this kind of hay should be fed to them. Elk will eat timothy, but wild hay or timothy mixed with alfalfa is better for them. There should be no foxtail grass in any hay fed to wild animals.

Cottonseed cake has proved to be an excellent concentrated food for deer and elk. This should always be fed with considerable roughage as severe inflammation of the intestines results from overfeeding of cottonseed. At Mammoth at least two deer died during the past winter from getting too much cottonseed cake.

In places where feeding is to be carried on year after year feed racks should be built for the adults and corrals for the young with openings too small for the adults to get through. The young can then be given plenty of feed instead of insufficient feed as in present practices.

Every effort should be made to provide sufficient natural forage for game the entire year so that feeding hay will not be necessary except in very unusual cases. Where it is not practicable to supply winter range for large herds the numbers should be reduced to the carrying capacity of the available winter range rather than attempt to carry large numbers through by feeding.

Wild animals should be kept wild and all influences tending to domestication carefully avoided.

Fur-Bearing Frogs

NOT all the hops are in beer. The Southern California Frog Company announces that it will breed 22,000 frogs on a "frog ranch" near Lakeside, California, which reminds us that in Washington state bullfrogs are now classed as "fur-bearing animals." But such has not always been the case. When first introduced to that state a number of years ago they were classified as "fish" and had to be taken with rod and fly. Too enthusiastic nimrods found a small-gauge shotgun more effective, in fact too effective, so so the legislature got busy and protected them as "song birds." The new classification is to enable people to farm frogs under existing laws governing fur-farmers.

The "goeduck," a large Puget Sound bivalve, when in danger of extinction, was likewise once protected as a song bird. Now, however, they are again "game birds" and may be taken in limited numbers by means of the well known "clam-gun."

A Huge Bird House

WHAT is almost certainly the biggest bird house in the world is to be found in the town of Campinas, about 40 miles from Sao Paulo, Brazil. Here is a building in which more than 100,000 swallows nest each season. The way in which the bird house came to exist is interesting. Some years ago the people of Campinas found that their market hall was totally unable to accommodate the increasing number of people who wished to do business there. It was decided to pull down the old hall and build a new one. Then, some of the citizens pointed out that the market hall had been much used by swallows for nesting. Campinas is the center of an important agricultural area where sugar, coffee and other crops are grown. Many of the planters realized that swallows were their good friends on account of the large number of insects which they consume. These men joined with the people of Campinas in a protest against the pulling down of the market hall. Accordingly it was decided to leave the building and erect a new one in quite a different locality.

The old market hall serves as a bird house in which enormous numbers of swallows build their nests and rear their young. When the birds are absent during the period of migration the whole of the building is carefully cleaned so that it may be ready for the next nesting season.

Sportsmen to Meet at Billings In May

THE annual meeting of the Southeastern Montana Sportsmen's Association will be held at Billings, Saturday, May 14, according to announcement made by G. W. Fenton, secretary-treasurer. A program of unusual interest is being planned by officers. Lovers of the out-of-doors and leaders in conservation from all parts of the state have been invited to attend. Officers of the association, which is known throughout the state as one of the outstanding sponsors of constructive fish and game activity in Montana, include S. G. Tonkin of Billings, president; C. L. Morris of Laurel, vice-president; G. W. Fenton of Laurel, secretary and treasurer, and W. C. Phillips of Laurel, in charge of fish distribution.

The annual meeting of the Custer Rod and Gun Club was held at Miles City, March 25. It is expected that the Custer club will be represented at the Billings meeting in May.

Sportsmen Save Thousands of Birds

MONTANA'S State Fish Game Department, cooperating with enthusiastic sportsmen of western Montana, has saved thousands of migratory waterfowl, Chinese pheasants, sharp-tailed grouse and Hungarian partridges from perishing in the snow and cold during the winter months. Reports from the territory tributary to Polson, Missoula, Moiese, and the Flathead country, reflect results gained through extending aid to the birds during testing times when feed has been covered by deep snow.

Joe F. Hendricks, superintendent of the state game farm at Warm Springs, has extended valuable advice to sportsmen engaged in the feeding of birds. He warns against scattering wheat in the snow where it will be covered and lost. He urges that shocks of wheat be tied on fence posts or regular feeding stations established in the natural cover used by birds. Hungarians are known hustlers and if they are able to obtain grit beneath the snow crust, they will eke out an existence. Ducks and Chinese pheasants, however, have required assistance and thousands have been saved for future sport through scattering of grain.

In the Bitter Root valley the feeding has been conducted under supervision of Deputy W. A. Hill of Missoula and associates. In the Polson area the birds have been fed by Deputy Jack Goldsby and associates. Farmers and sportsmen generally have rallied to the cause.

Estimates are that approximately 17,000 birds have been kept from starvation in Lake county alone. There has been regular feeding at 48 stations, besides feeding by 11 farmers in Post creek, Ravalli, Round Butte, Lower Post Creek, Upper Post Creek, Valley View and Arlee. Some 4,226 pounds of wheat, purchased by the Montana Fish and Game Department, have been scattered to the birds, most of which were fed in the St. Ignatius district where there were more birds than in any other locality.

Robert S. Norton, U. S. reservation protector at Moise, cooperating with the State Fish and Game Commission, has several thousand pounds of grain within the U. S. bison reserve, supplied by the U. S. Biological Survey. The state commission also purchased 3,000 pounds of wheat and 2,800 pounds of barley from W. M. Kinney at Moise, and Mr. Norton has distributed this to the birds in the Moise vicinity. Mr. Norton found many birds had starved before the feeding was started regularly. Some of these dead birds, mostly ducks, weighed less than 12 ounces, less than the weight of a good-sized Hungarian partridge. Ducks usually weigh around three pounds.

The situation is much improved since the snow is rapidly going off.

Among those who have assisted Jack Goldsby and Robert Norton in feeding the birds are C. O. Krieder of Ronan, Clarence Tremper, Polson, and W. Smith, W. W. Francis and D. M. Holmquist of Moise.

An inspection trip recently made to the area surrounding the Kicking Horse reservoir by Chairman T. N. Marlowe of the State Fish and Game Commission and H. O. Bell, Missoula sportsman, revealed an unpleasant situation. Many pheasants were found along the road, too weak to get out of the way of cars. Numerous dead birds were found. Many had been killed by cars while others died from starvation and exposure.

Tramp cats in the vicinity are reported to have been feeding on the birds while predatory animals have likewise taken their toll.

Ducks, able to reach the warm sloughs and springs, have been faring better than the pheasants. The ground is reported soaked with moisture and sportsmen believe plenty of water is assured for spring. This means a satisfactory nesting season, if other climatic conditions are right.

Duck Area Given Back to Birds

TO RECLAIM from civilization and give back to wild birds "the chief waterfowl supply depot of the western states" is the expressed objective of an organization recently formed by western sportsmen with headquarters at Boise, Idaho. The Pacific Coast Migratory Bird Conservation Association has set out to enlist 400,000 sportsmen in raising $1,270,000 with which to purchase 129,000 acres of irrigated land owned by L. H. Swift, the packer, along Blitzen river and adjacent to the Malheur Lake federal bird refuge in east central Oregon.

This area and Malheur and Harney lakes in the Donner and Blitzen valley formerly produced hundreds of thousands of wild ducks, geese and other wild fowl, and formed the hub of the great waterfowl flights for western states.

The Boise sportsmen declare that for 10 years the lakes have been receding gradually and the entire region is today almost negligible as a waterfowl producing area. Harney lake is now dry and Malheur lake is one-tenth its normal size.

The main reason for this, sportsmen report, is the diversion of most of the water from Blitzen river, the principal source of supply for Malheur lake, for purposes of irrigation. If the organization succeeds in saving the region for migratory birds it means to deed the land to either the federal or state government for administration as a refuge for all time.

Dr. R. R. Towle of Boise first conceived the restoration idea. He is secretary of the new organization. M. L. Hibbard, president of the Idaho Power Company, is president, and there are 20 directors. These have suggested that interested sportsmen of other states select two bankers or other responsible men for each state to act as a finance committee in raising the money.

Birds Aid Farmers

PROTECTION of birds should be almost instinctive on the part of the farmer, advises the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, in the farmers' bulletin, "Usefulness of Birds on the Farm," by W. L. McAtee, in charge of the bureau's division of food habits research. "Hardly an agricultural pest exists," says the author, "but have many effective bird enemies."

When one kind of insect becomes so numerous in a region as to threaten the wholesale destruction of vegetation, birds, as a rule, congregate there and live largely on the plague insects. In Utah during an alfalfa weevil outbreak, the bulletin records that, among other instances, Biological Survey scientists found 45 species of birds attacking the pest. One killdeer's stomach examined in this investigation contained 383 individual weevils, and the contents of a Brewer's blackbird's stomach showed that the bird had eaten 442 weevils, constituting 96 per cent of its food.

The every-day services of birds in consuming insects of all kinds and holding back the threatening tide of insect life, says the bulletin, are probably of even greater significance than their emergency help. A list published in the bulletin shows, among others, that the cotton-boll weevil has 66 bird enemies, the gypsy moth 46, the army worm 43, leaf hoppers 175, the potato beetle 34, and wireworms 205.

Discussing the bird population of the United States, the author points out not only the peculiar usefulness of birds but also the harm that the birds may do under certain circumstances. Material increase in the number of birds, he concludes, is admittedly a two-sided problem, but there is no doubt that the majority of birds are more beneficial than injurious, and that to increase their numbers is beneficial.

Western Montana Sportsmen Gather

PORTSMEN affiliated with the Western Montana Fish and Game Association gathered at the seventeenth annual banquet at the Florence Hotel at Missoula, March 5, found the demand for tickets so great that only half of the crowd was able to secure accommodations, listened to a well-balanced program of thrilling addresses, indorsed J. L. Kelly of Anaconda for reappointment to the State Fish and Game Commission, and passed another milestone in the march of one of the state's constructive organization. Plates were laid for 250 guests. It was one of the most interesting gatherings in the history of the Western Montana Association.

Visitors from all parts of the state attended the banquet and also the reception given Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Missoula Country Club. Washington J. McCormick presided as toastmaster. He read letters and telegrams of regret from L. L. Callaway, chief justice of the state supreme court; Secretary D. C. Salyerds of the Montana Automobile Association; G. M. Robertson, state bank examiner; J. R. Hobbins, vice-president and general manager A. C. M. company; Tom Stout, editor Lewistown Democrat-News; R. W. Spangler, representative, Superior; Will A. Campbell, editor Helena Independent, and Dennis A. Dellwo, representative for Lake county.

At the close of the meeting the officers, committees and those who arranged the banquet were tendered a vote of appreciation.

Six speakers were on the program, Joe F. Hendricks, superintendent of the state game farm, Warm Springs; James M. Brown, Missoula merchant; Dave Madsen, Salt Lake City, superintendent of wild life in national parks; Walter H. Hanson, Wallace attorney; Judge John V. Dwyer, Butte, and W. N. Smith, Great Falls flour mills operator.

The program was enlivened by community singing, led by Ed LeVasseur, accompanied by Lloyd Swingle; the Lolo Troubadors' orchestra; Brown and Wendel in dialog, monolog and duet; and Leona Davis in oriental dancing. The Missoula Business quartet, composed of "Babe" Ruth, "Stew" Brown, "Tenor" Martin and Tom Moore, also appeared as an added attraction.

A resolution presented by H. O. Bell, asking for the reappointment of Joe L. Kelly of Anaconda as a member of the State Fish and Game Commission, passed unanimously.

It follows:

"Whereas, Joe L. Kelly of Anaconda, Montana, has, for a great number of years, been a member of the State Fish and Game Commission; and

"Whereas, his term of office as such is about to expire; and

"Whereas, he has, during his term of office as such commissioner, been a valuable member of the same and has always had the interests of the sportsmen of Montana at heart, and has given freely of his time and efforts toward making better hunting and fishing conditions in our state,

"Now, therefore, be it resolved that we, the sportsmen of Western Montana, assembled at the seventeenth annual banquet of the Western Montana Fish and Game Association, hereby recommend to Governor J. E. Erickson that he reappoint Mr. Kelly as a member of said commission, and urge that his appointment as such be made and that the president and secretary of the Western Montana Fish and Game Association convey to Governor Erickson our recommendation and wishes in this matter."

Joe F. Hendricks, superintendent of the game farm at Warm Springs, said the present farm could not supply the demand for birds to all Montana counties. In speaking of the pheasants, he said there had been criticism of laws protecting the hens, but added that it was necessary for the propagation of the species. Mr. Hendricks suggested a plan whereby another game farm could be established in the eastern part of the state which could start on a small scale with 1,500 to 2,000 birds. With such a beginning, Mr. Hendricks said a farm could in four or five years equal the one at Warm Springs.

Mr. Hendricks made a suggestion that sportsmen, when on bird and duck hunting trips, take along wheat or other seed which could be planted in likely spots and which would develop into feed.

James M. Brown, Missoula merchant-sportsman, gave a word picture in verse of the true sportsman. Mr. Brown's talk on the subject, "The Greatest Fisherman," dealt entirely with fishing. At the close of his talk he related that the science of fishing is known to no one man.

David H. Madsen of Salt Lake City, superintendent of wild life for the national park service declared that the protection of wild life is a scentific problem which requires much consideration. He said all true sportsmen must study the problem which they were facing. He urged that a definite program should be developed along the lines of what is definitely known about propagation. He said the game commissions are doing all in their power to conserve game resources and said he knew of no game commission or department which has done a better job for conservation than the one of the State of Montana.

Mr. Madsen urged a well balanced program of game propagation and conservation and cautioned his hearers not to limit their work to one endeavor alone. He said: "It is up to the sportsmen to create sentiment for action for the game departments. The sportsmen must see that the game laws are enforced."

In speaking of the elk herds in Yellowstone park Mr. Madsen said the present 11,000 head of elk in the park, known as the Northern herd, require both winter and summer range. He suggested plans for the range through which the herds could propagate and said that in the future the sizes of the herds should be curtailed to meet the range growths and the seasons extended until dates when the surplus animals would be killed.

Mr. Madsen said it was a hard task to bring about uniform laws governing duck seasons, because of the many states involved and because two other countries, Canada and Mexico, also are concerned. He told of deplorable conditions in the Mississippi valley and east where thousands of ducks are slaughtered, after they have been attracted by feed and grain and shot from blinds.

He closed his talk with the warning that a "pratical, sound, sensible game program is needed in this country."

Walter H. Hanson, Wallace, Idaho, attorney, spoke on "Our State Border Line," which he described as an imaginary line. Mr. Hanson suggested closer cooperation between Montana and Idaho on the hunting seasons, which he said came at different times and contributed to a waste of wild life.

Judge John V. Dwyer, Butte attorney, reminded the sportsmen that the out-of-doors in Montana is one of the most favored spots for man's enjoyment. He suggested more teeth in the game laws to protect game and wild life, and reminded his hearers that the improved highways are attracting more tourists each year. It was then that he suggested that wild life when seen by tourists on trips through the country has an unusual appeal. In this connection he suggested the resources of Yellowstone and Glacier parks as factors which contribute to Montana's popularity with the tourists. He said the work of the Montana Fish and Game Commission has been highly satisfactory.

W. N. Smith, flour mill operator of Great Falls, in his talk, "A Good Sportsman," was one of the hits of the pleasant evening.

DEER TURNED IN PASTURE

Although a law protecting beavers in Pennsylvania was established in 1903, there were no definite records of the whereabouts of these creatures at that time. In fact no records came to light until after the first restocking was done in 1917. Recently the game commission received a note from Linton Fish, Cynwyd, Pa., to the effect that he distinctly remembers having observed one beaver on the east branch of Broadhouse creek above Henryville, Monroe county, about the year 1901.

Anglers Await Open Season In May

MONTANA fishermen have gone into hibernation for 10 weeks. With the arrival of March 15, equipment has been placed in storage awaiting the dawn of May 21 and the opening of the 1932 season. The closed season prevails in all waters of the state with the exception of the Missouri, Yellowstone and Kootenai rivers and such other waters on which the closed season has been suspended by direction of the State Fish and Game Commission. Larger streams of the state have provided the best fishing in years, according to reports received at the department and anglers generally have become enthusiastic over the unusual amount of moisture now in the mountains. It presages adequate water for the coming season.

The closed season has been suspended by order of the State Fish and Game Commission in the following designated waters in indicated counties:

Beaverhead—Upper and Lower Red Rock lakes and the channel connecting them.

Big Horn—Little Big Horn river from the month to the Wyoming line; Big Horn river from the mouth to the dam at St. Xavier.

Carbon—Clarks Fork river.

Fergus—Judith river from the mouth of Spring Creek to where the river enters the Missouri.

Flathead—Flathead lake, with hook and line, with the exception of 500 feet of the mouth of any of the streams that flow into the lake, upon which the closed season has not been suspended.

Glacier—Gold, Hidden, Crescent, Harry Coat, Bull Child, Dandy Jim, Browning, Mad Plume, and Black Boy lakes.

Lake—Ninepipe and Pablo reservoirs; all pot holes.

Lewis and Clark—Hart lake.

Lincoln—Kootenai river; Bootjack, Horseshoe, Rainbow and Crystal lakes; Loeno Lavone near Happy's Inn; Howard lake south of Libby; Bull, Savage, Schoolhouse, Milner lakes near Troy; Dickey lake near Stryker.

Madison—Madison river from the Red bridge that crosses the Madison river near Red Bluff, north to the Missouri river and from the lower dam south to the Hutchin's bridge, except that portion of Lower Madison lake west of a line which is designated by posts from Brannin's cabin to the bluff on a line in a southerly direction to the east point.

Mineral—Missoula river or Clarks Fork of the Columbia.

Musselshell—Musselshell river within Musselshell county.

Park—Dailey's lake.

Powell—Cottonwood creek which flows through the town of Deer Lodge.

Sanders—Missoula or Clarks Fork of the Columbia.

Day by Day

I heard a voice at evening softly say,
"Bear not thy yesterday into tomorrow,
Nor load this week with last week's load of sorrow.
Litt all thy burdens as they come, nor try
To weigh the present with the by-and-by.
One step and then another, take thy way;
Live day by day.

"Though autumn leaves are withering round thy way,
Walk in the sunshine. It is all for thee.
Push straight ahead, as long as thou canst see;
Dread not the winter whither thou mayest go,
But when it comes, be thankful for the snow.
Onward and upward. Look and smile and pray;
Live day by day."

BUT NO GOOD FOR POKER

"Did that rabbit's foot you carry around in your pocket ever bring you any luck?"

"Sure thing. My wife got in my trousers pocket once to get something and thought it was a mouse."

OR THE PIANO

"Quick, doctor—do something! I was playing a mouth organ and swallowed it!"

"Calm yourself, young man, be thankful you were not playing a drum."

HARD TIMES

It was back in medieval times.

"It's no fun trying to live in this coat of mail," complained a cootie.

"No," agreed the second parasite. "Heaven help a feller on a knight like this."

Hay Falls From Plane For Snow-bound Deer

HAY fell from the sky like manna recently upon a band of several hundred starving deer trapped by heavy snow in the North Fork river area of the Coeur d'Alene national forest of Idaho. The Izaak Walton League chapter of Shoshone county chartered a large transport plane to drop a ton of hay in 60-pound bundles in the isolated area, after several vain attempts had been made to get a pack train through loose snow three to 10 feet deep. Snow had trapped the wintering herd and covered the tender shoots of vegetation on which the deer ordinarily feed. The plane carried 1,000 pounds of hay at a time, making two flights over the area. Nick B. Mamer of Spokane piloted the plane, and was directed by E. F. Helmers, district ranger of the national forest.

MAY HAVE DREAMT IT

"Are you posititve," demanded counsel, "that the prisoner is the man who stole your car?"

"Well," answered the witness, "I was until you cross-examined me. Now I'm not sure whether I ever had a car at all."

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Montana Puts Price On Mountain Lions

(Continued from Page 5)

ginning, containing in all approximately 11 acres and the above described description to include all of the right title and interest the defendants have or may have into any portion of the streets and alleys extending on and over the above lands or any part thereof. That the above tract of land except as traversed by Wilson street is one tract and all of which is shown on the plat thereof which is hereto attached. hereof made a part and marked Exhibit B.

"And. whereas, it is necessary to condemn that portion of said lands and premises hereinabove described,

"Now, Therefore Be It Resolved, by the said Montana State Fish and Game Commission that the proper agencies of the State of Montana be authorized, instructed and directed to commence condemnation proceedings against the owner or owners of the said lands and premises hereinabove particularly described, and that the Attorney-General of the State of Montana, and the County Attorney of Custer County, Montana, be instructed and requested to commence the necessary condemnation proceedings to acquire said lands, and that said action be prosecuted to a speedy termination." Seconded by Commissioner Kelly. Carried.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Smook, of Lincoln county, suggesting that the commission plant hay or grass on some hills and ranges to provide food for game animals and birds. Warden Hill was authorized to take the matter up with the forest service.

TRIBUTE TO SPARROW

The much-maligned English sparrow has at last had its day in court, with a friendly judge and jury. Says the magazine, "Bird Lore," official publication of the National Association of Audubon Societies: "According to Dr. Thomas E. Winecoff, in charge of research for the Pennsylvania Game Commission, this generally unpopular bird has been found to be one of the few which are destroyers of the obnoxious Japanese beetle. Investigations of field-men in the southeastern part of the state have shown that, in addition to the English sparrow, the ring-necked pheasant, the purple grackle, the starling, and robin all eat this greatly destructive beetle."

CASH—THAT'S DIFFERENT

The day before she was to be married the old negro servant came to her mistress and intrusted her savings to her keeping.

"Why should I keep it? I thought you were going to get married," said the mistress.

"So I is, Mussus, but do you s'pose I'd keep all dis money in de house wid dat strange nigger?"

Peaceful Warfare

BATTLE and war perhaps are gone,
But a Battle of Peace is being born,
The Thunder of guns will not depart
For there's a battle yet in the human heart.

The savage desire to yell and hoot,
It all comes out in our peaceful shoot.
The smell of powder, sweat and dirt,
One awful din, but no one hurt.

Industry's captains stand in squads,
All decked out in peaceful pods,
Guns in hand, with straining eye,
A puller awaiting their "Battle Cry!"

At last it comes in grunt or groan,
Ear splitting yell, or whispered moan.
Age cracked bass, or tenor full,
Slaughtered English meaning "Pull."

The battle's on! The shotguns roar.
Champs are piling up a score.
They love to hear the shout of "Dead."
But swear a bit when "Lost" is said.

Our heroes leave, the battle's o'er,
With trophies won, and shoulders sore
Your sons are safe, "Don't Mothers, weep,"
Home they come to cuss and sleep.

No dead to sadden the setting sun,
No bloody sod, or broken gun,
Just a field of shattered clay,
A Peaceful War—Trapshooter's way!

THE STORK'S MISTAKE

First Wife: Is your husband stubborn?

Second Wife: Is he? Why there are times when I am convinced he was intended to be born a mule.

INCOMPETENT TO JUDGE

Parson: Does you all take this man fo' bettah or fo' worse?

Bride: Lan' sakes, pahson, how kin Ah tell so soon?

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MONTANA WILD LIFE

Montana's Big Game Kill Nears 11,000

With figures for the 1931 big game kill in Montana nearly complete, the total deer and elk taken by licensed hunters has neared the 11,000 mark—the total number of deer reported killed legally being 9,198 while the elk kill has reached 1,729 or a grand total of 10,927 carcasses. Every card taken from the big game licenses and returned to the department in accordance with law, has been tabulated and filed. Straggling cards are reaching the department, despite the legal provision that they must be returned by January 1, 1932. Hunters who have failed to make a report as required are guilty of a misdemeanor. This report must be made whether any big game was killed or not and the lists of dilatory hunters are now being arranged at departmental headquarters.

The tabulation shows that 2,321 female deer were killed in the six counties where deer of either sex may be bagged. Lincoln county leads with a total deer kill of 2,042, of which 685 were females. Flathead county is next with 1,411 deer and 411 elk. Mineral is next with 936 deer and 20 elk. Sanders reports show 736 deer and 81 elk.

Range conditions show that 6,926 deer and elk were killed on forest reserves with 2,855 off the national forests. Many hunters were in doubt and failed to answer the query on the card.

Thus far 8,230 hunters have returned their cards reporting no luck. The tabulation indicates that approximately 19,000 big game hunters have turned in their reports. The tabulation merits close study and provides food for thought.

	DEER		ELK		RANGE				FOREST	
	Bucks	Does	Bulls	Cows	Good	Fair	Poor	Sheeped	On	Off
Beaverhead	107	..	..	....	62	31	7	5	82	18
Big Horn	8	..	..	....	3	2	3	..	1	7
Broadwater	155	..	..	....	69	27	22	3	124	29
Cascade	175	....	..	..	64	36	39	15	101	55
Deer Lodge	66	..	....	....	24	18	10	1	50	7
Flathead	693	718	227	184	1,558	375	160	49	1,199	841
Gallatin	185	..	129	78	244	57	46	7	319	27
Granite	226	....	33	46	139	76	53	11	227	195
Jefferson	148	....	..	....	57	44	33	5	102	31
Judith Basin	243	..	....	..	91	72	48	25	198	22
Lake	218	146	....	....	231	64	22	5	168	129
Lewis and Clark	502	..	137	100	256	195	170	61	447	179
Lincoln	1,357	685	..	..	1,211	371	142	56	1,184	536
Madison	136	....	9	14	87	34	23	10	121	26
Meagher	334	....	3	13	147	94	56	35	271	35
Mineral	560	376	9	11	459	152	51	35	357	143
Missoula	481	....	20	19	309	128	45	20	272	168
Park	158	....	164	130	240	103	44	12	307	78
Powell	215	....	63	50	176	59	55	24	218	79
Ravalli	239	135	71	55	194	132	84	66	390	69
Sanders	475	261	37	44	411	173	106	77	549	150
Silver Bow	37	..	..	..	22	9	9	1	29	3
Stillwater	48	..	....	....	36	11	3	5	47	5
Sweet Grass	73	....	....	....	43	12	13	2	56	14
Teton	....	....	39	41	15	20	38	10	75	3
Wheatland	31	..	..	....	17	8	1	2	28	2
Glacier	4	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	2	2
Golden Valley	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	1
Totals	6,877	2,321	941	788	6,167	2,303	1,287	539	6,926	2,855

Total cards returned reporting no game killed—8,230.